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with plague patients were sent. A medical inspection was instituted for all passengers leaving Manchuria station, and all the Chinese and part of the Russian population of the settlement were examined by health officers. Additional surgeons and assistants were sent from Harbin and from Chita. All tarabagan skins, clothing, etc., presented for shipment were required to be disinfected, and sanitary cars were equipped to accompany all passenger trains. Up to November 1 there had been 45 cases at Manchuria station, of which 38 were fatal, and 270 persons were under observation. There had been one death at Jalai Nor station. Cases were subsequently discovered at the Jalai Nor coal mines, at Hailar, Jalantun, and finally on November 9 there was one death at Harbin. Most of the cases have been among Chinese, but on November 4 one of the Russian attendants at Manchuria station was found to have the disease.

According to the official organ of the railway company, the number of cases and deaths reported up to November 10 along the line of the railway was as follows:

	Chinese.		Russians.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Manchuria station	100	86	3	2
Jalai Nor mines	14	12
Hailar	3	1
Harbin	1	1

On the same date 535 persons were under observation at Manchuria station, 1,082 at Jalai Nor, and 85 at Harbin.

At all the important stations on the western line sanitary committees have been established and every effort is being made to isolate all suspected persons and houses. The laborers' barrack, where the first Harbin case was discovered, was burned down, first being surrounded with wire netting by means of which all the rats escaping from the house were stopped. Other suspicious cases were found in the New Town, in the Pristan, and in Fuchiatien, and were promptly isolated.

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forrest, at Libau, reported, November 21, a total of 188 cases of cholera at Manchuria station from beginning of outbreak to date, with 166 deaths.

PERU.

CALLAO—Plague.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Castro-Gutierrez reports November 17 and 18:

A case of plague was reported at Callao November 12.

The steamship *Guatemala* left Callao for Ancon, Canal Zone, October 25. A case of plague developed on board the vessel en route and was left at Paita. The patient was a member of the personnel of the vessel.

Status of Plague in Peru.

The following reports on the status of plague in Peru were received from the director of public health.

SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Departments.	Cases remaining Aug. 31.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining Sept. 30.
Callao.....		1	1		
Arequipa.....	1		1		
Lambayeque.....		1		1	
Libertad.....	4	16	4	10	6
Lima.....	7	11	8	5	5
Piura.....		1			1

OCTOBER, 1910.

Departments.	Cases remaining Sept. 30.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 31.
Callao.....		5	4		1
Lima.....	5	7	7	3	2
Lambayeque.....		1		1	
Libertad.....	6	32	9	17	10
Piura.....	1	1	1	1	

October 30–November 12.

Place.	Cases remaining Oct. 30.	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining Nov. 12.
Lima.....	3	2	2	1	2
Callao.....	3		3		

Bills of health show as follows:

Valparaiso (October 26): Smallpox, many cases in the past 2 weeks.

Valparaiso (November 4): Smallpox, 75 cases and 3 deaths in the past 2 weeks.

Mollendo (November 15): One case of plague and 1 death in the past 2 weeks.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**Status of Cholera.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports, October 26 and November 3:

There has been a most gratifying decrease in the number of cholera cases. In Manila there has been only an occasional case, not amounting to more than one or two per week during the past month, and since October 21 no case has been reported.

The Provinces also show a great improvement. For the preceding week there were 171 cases reported, whereas for the week just closed the number has dropped to 80.

The outbreak which occurred at Boac, on the island of Marinduque, was completely eradicated within a period of 10 days. This latter result was particularly gratifying, because it was entirely brought about by Filipino assistant sanitary inspectors who had undergone a special course of training in cholera-suppressive measures under the direction of Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. McLaughlin.